

THE RADICAL.

Bowling Green, Sept. 10, 1842

We owe an apology to our readers for furnishing them with less news in the present number of our paper than usual, having published several communications of considerable length to the exclusion of other matter.

We have just received a series of tales entitled "Six Nights with the Washingtonians," from the pen of that able and useful writer, T. S. Arthur. Their design, as may be inferred from the title, is to promote the cause of Temperance, and to aid in propagating the principles of the Washingtonian Reformation. We hail their publication as valuable auxiliaries in effecting the great moral revolution which is sweeping over the land. The acknowledged talent of the author is however, sufficient to ensure success and patronage to his productions.

It will appear on reference to the Congressional proceedings in to-day's paper, that the recently vetoed Tariff and Distribution Bills have both been acted upon separately, by the House of Representatives. The Tariff Bill, with slight amendments, passed the House by a majority of two votes, and the Senate by one. Both of the Pennsylvania Senators voting in the affirmative.

By later advices we learn that the repeal of the restrictive clause of the Distribution Bill passed the House by a majority of eighteen votes.

RESIGNATION.—It is stated that Mr. Buchanan, the British Consul, after a residence of twenty-five years in N. York, has sent his resignation to England, and that the remainder of his days will be spent in retirement.

The Western Missouri of the 27th says the Oregon Expedition will start from Independence, in this State, next spring. It is supposed a large company will be formed for the purpose, and that a great addition to the company will be made by the citizens of St. Louis.

A company has been formed for carrying persons across the deserts of Egypt and Arabia, in Omnibuses. Some of the coaches are being made in England and some in the United States. Each carriage is to be in the form of a small Omnibus, to carry four inside and two out. They will be of very light construction, for the purpose of passing easy over the sandy soil of the desert. Each carriage will be drawn by two Arab horses; they will run seven-mile stages. Forty carriages were to have been ready by the 1st of the present month.

To the Democracy of Pike County:

Having in a communication published in the "Radical," over the signature of "D. C. M. PARSONS," and purporting to have been written by an individual of that name, been indirectly alluded to and directly charged with having in our capacity of Delegates to the late Democratic State Convention, trampled your wishes under foot, violated your rights, and sacrificed upon the altar of ambition the dearest principles of your political faith;—we try to you, and a decent respect for the opinion of our fellow citizens imperiously demand that we should appear, not only in defence, but in justification of the course which we pursued. In doing so, it is possible that we may be under the necessity of speaking of Mr. Parsons in a manner that may be neither pleasing to him, nor gratifying to his personal adherents; if so, neither he nor they must blame us. This defence is not of our seeking—we make it in justice to ourselves, and if he be not prepared to hear "the whole truth" he should not have compelled us to speak.

As we cannot regard the would be Congressman as representing within his person the feelings and wishes of the Democratic Party of this County, nor believe that his power over it is supreme, it is not to be supposed that we should either address ourselves to him as the "Oracle" of the party, or that when our business is with a power greater than he, we should join issue with him upon "any question of veracity"—nor is it necessary, to a proper defence of ourselves, that we should pay more than a passing notice to the bombast and arrogance with which he attempts to bolster up his self-assumed political consequence.

We, in common with the readers of newspapers, have been amused with several productions calculated to mislead

and deceive the people in reference to this individual, and should have endeavored to disabuse the public mind of improper impressions if we had not felt that it would be a pity to deprive him of the only attribute of "a great man" which he possessed.

At home, where he is known, the idea of his being distinguished for either learning, efficiency or political consistency, is perfectly ridiculous, and equally vain and nugatory is his idle threat to proscribe all who have had the independence to speak of him as he deserved. Men who possess talent—who enjoy the confidence of the people and are known to be honest and disinterested, may wield a tremendous influence over popular feeling;—but if such a man as Mr. Parsons can control the destinies of this County, or hurl men from office, whose only crime is opposition to him, we greatly underrate the intelligence, the independence and magnanimity of the freemen of "Old Pike."

It is known that the undersigned, at the request of that portion of their Fellow Citizens who are associated with and compose the democratic party of this county, accepted the appointment of, and attended the Democratic Convention at Jefferson City, on 1st June last, as Delegates, for the purpose of agreeing upon a Congressional Ticket to be supported by the Democracy of Missouri; and that whilst it was generally conceded that there could be but one individual nominated from the North-Eastern portion of this state, embracing what is called, "the Salt River Country," there were several individuals in that portion of the state whose claims, either real or supposed, were pressed by their personal and political friends, or by themselves.

As we had been assured, by high authority, that "Old Pike" in consequence of her "political revolution in 1840, was to be honored with a representative in the next Congress," the only question then of choice with the Delegates from this county, so far as Representative from the North-Eastern portion of the State was concerned, was between Hon. R. Boon and D. C. M. PARSONS.

Prompted by an honest intention impartially to ascertain, and faithfully to represent the wishes and preferences of the Democracy of this County, we, our senior member more particularly, used every exertion within our power to learn the public preference between these men. After a most careful enquiry, diligent research, and an open and undisguised intercourse with distinguished members of the party from the various portions of the county, we became satisfied that a large majority of the Democrats of Pike gave a decided preference for Col. Boon, over Mr. Parsons; and as this expression coincided with our own feelings, we determined to give, and did give, to "THE OLD VETERAN," a most hearty support.

With this unvarnished statement of facts our defence might close, if we had not been charged, over the signature of "D. C. M. PARSONS," with having "trampled upon the rights" of the Democracy of this county, and of "having violated some cardinal principle of our republican institutions." A charge so gross, and involving such utter disregard of all honorable restraint, that it should be neither lightly made, nor suffered to pass without an appropriate rebuke. Conscious that we have honestly done our duty—that we have impartially represented what we conceived to be the wishes of the Democratic party of this County; the charge falls harmless at our feet; yet as you may not be advised of all the reasons which influence our minds, we have determined to submit them to your consideration, and if they should happen to prove less palatable to the tender stomachs of some, than they desire, they must ascribe the fault to their own folly.

We could not say to the members of the Convention that Mr. Parsons was "honest, capable, and faithful to the Constitution." As a politician, he is without firmness. In 1833 he was Bank and Anti-Bank, and upon the recommendation of the Sub Treasury Scheme by President Van Buren, he openly opposed it, but subsequently, when he discovered that it was popular, he became its warm advocate.

In the session of the Legislature of 1840-41, he had the audacity to bargain and arrange with a few wire-working demagogues for the very nomination to which he aspired, and as if sufficient injury had not been done to the body politic by this outrage upon their rights, he must upon his return home, add insult to injury, by vauntingly proclaiming the bargain which he had made, and endeavoring to secure the appointment of Delegates who would "consummate" the arrangement as entered into by the Legislative Conspirators.

Again, we could not endorse for the "capability" of Mr. Parsons. We could not, to do justice to ourselves, say that his mind had been enlightened by education, that his views of national policy of political economy, had been enlarged and matured by experience. We believed that in his political conduct he was governed more by a view to self aggrandizement, to the promotion of his own ambitious designs, than by an honest, disinterested effort to advance the prosperity, the happiness and glory of his county.

In opposing Mr. Parsons, we boldly met the issue, and did, in behalf of the Democracy of "Old Pike" place "the seal of condemnation" upon political management and chicanery. Connected with this subject, there is another point upon which we will touch; it is "the so called Instructions of the 8th of January last." We hold that "Instructions" are the highest order of political proceedings; and that to be binding they must originate from a majority of all the constituents represented; if they proceed from a smaller number they cannot be regarded as "Instructions," but must be viewed merely as an expression of preference on the part of those who may subscribe to or sanction them. The meeting of the 8th January was composed of only one fourth of the Democrats of this county, and those not by equal representation from the different Townships, but principally from those in the immediate vicinity of Bowling Green, and the residence of Mr. Parsons.

We did not feel bound to be governed by the expression of that meeting, because we were satisfied, that the preference declared was not sanctioned and approved by a majority of the Democrats in the County. We were disposed to give and did give, the expression of this meeting all the respect and attention to which it was entitled, and as it was not until we had ascertained that a different decision would have been made by the Democrats in the county, if they had been present, that it was determined to overrule it; we feel satisfied that the honest, the impartial and the independent of our party will sustain us.

Feeling that neither of us is particularly indebted to the fostering paternal care of Mr. Parsons for the little all that we possess, we cannot view ourselves as being under great obligations to him, much less "as being monuments of ingratitude." Has he yet to learn that there is in man a principle of honor and a sense of duty which loathe vice and detest crime, however much they may be decorated by the tinsel of the world?

R. M. V. KERCHEVAL,
S. P. ROBINSON.
Pike County, Mo., 5th Sept. 1842.

[For the Radical]

"Men think all men mortal but themselves." But whether nations labor under a similar delusion the poet sayeth not. Yet we are quite certain that men are all mortal, whether they believe it or not—and if we regard the history of the past as a true mirror of the future, we are compelled to believe that nations will continue to spring into existence—grow to their manhood or maximum of power—decline and fall, and leave to historians and philosophers the melancholy duty of investigating the causes which led to their decay. As regards our own country, however, we devoutly pray, that they may be spared the painful office of recording with our nations epitaph, the causes which effected our ruin. We will at least endeavor to believe that our citizens will be sufficiently intelligent and virtuous to detect those causes in their inception and apply the corrective, so that our glorious Republic with the improvements in the science of government of which it is susceptible, may be perpetuated as long as free institutions prove a blessing to mankind. Yet the aristocrats of Europe feeling themselves secure, are confidently predicting our overthrow. Their Argus eyed Tory statesman distinctly see the elements of national destruction germinating in every branch of our political and social systems, and most ardently do they desire, that the grand experiment of self government may prove a signal failure.

While we on the contrary, look upon the most conspicuous of the European Governments as reposing on a volcano ready to burst forth with irresistible fury annihilating the ancient and established order of things—regarding ourselves at the same time sufficiently safe. Hence, perhaps the poet might have said, without violence to truth—"Nations think

all nations mortal but themselves." Therefore, would it not be well for us to enquire, not as aspiring politicians—not as political partisans—but as prudent men, having a common interest of the greatest possible magnitude at stake, whether there are not causes of the most fearful danger to our political and social well being,—nay, to our very existence as a Republic, constantly in operation, which it is in the power of the citizens—the yeomanry of the country, in their individual capacity, measurably or wholly to arrest.

That such sources of mischief exist, and that what in common parlance is called party spirit is one of them; and one too which is fraught with greater danger to the public weal than any other, I think will be readily admitted by all who have been observant of the signs of the times. Our agents at Washington for years past seem to have forgotten that they are the servants of the people—the whole people—and that they have been sent, with delegated powers, to "provide for the public welfare." The chief object of any party in power has appeared to be the maintenance of their political ascendancy. The sole aim of the minority to supplant them.

To accomplish which, the pressing necessities and sufferings of the people are neglected—the character of the nation disgraced—its credit sacrificed—the public morals corrupted—in short, to put down, or keep down, their opponents, is an object paramount to all other considerations, even the overthrow of our Glorious Union. And both parties adopt the maxim of tyrants—"the end justifies the means."

But the mischief is not limited to the Capitol. The example extends to the Legislatures of the states, and from thence, through the instrumentality of the partisan press, office seekers and demagogues, the same intolerant spirit is engendered in the minds of the people throughout every remotest of society.

The everlasting and ridiculous cant of Whig and Democrat, is in the mouth of school boys and persons who never learned their import. By the stupid and ignorant—may, by learned and otherwise sensible men, whose partisan zeal has eclipsed their moral perceptions, these terms are used as epithets of approbrium. To compass the ruin of political opponents, men are willing to ruin themselves. Those party names fill the place of principles or measures. Individuals who believe conscientiously that a national Bank would be fatal to the interest of the country have voted for whigs—while others, who honestly believe our country can never prosper without a high protective tariff, have voted for free trade men merely because they call themselves democrats.

Political capital is made of rebellion against the government and laws of a sovereign state. Alliances are formed with organized bodies of fanatics, who aim at a dissolution of the Union, if necessary, to effect the abolition of slavery. Thus we see this wretched partyism destroying all consistency of character, all public virtue and personal honesty. So intemperate is the zeal of some men who enjoy a respectable character in society, that they deem falsehood no sin, so that they can sustain—not a valuable public measure, but their party by it. And all this unfortunate and awkward state of things is brought about directly or indirectly by the partisan press of our country. The very idea of a newspaper being devoted to the service of a party, implies that the errors and misconduct of that party or any of its prominent members will not be exposed by it. And experience shows that it does not hesitate to pander to the depraved appetite of its readers by calumniating the private, and misrepresenting the public character and principles of its political opposers.

In obedience to the high behest of its principal supporters who are usually incumbents or aspirants to office—its readers are assured that all the patriotism, wisdom and virtue of the nation belong exclusively to its party. The prominent men who fill or aspire to the high places in the government are extolled by the whole editorial corps in their inebriated, as demi-gods, possessing the immaculate purity and talents of the highest arch angels, whilst they search the vocabulary of language in vain, to find terms sufficiently approbrious to express their detestation and contempt of the character and principles of their adversaries. This very naturally creates a prejudice—nay worse—a bitter vindictive feeling on the part of the readers of those prints towards the opposite party, which makes it impossible for them to

judge dispassionately of the merits of its doctrines and measures.

I will now proceed to show that as the evils here complained of are mainly attributable to the influence of party newspapers on the public mind, the remedy may be found in Independent Neutral Journal.

NEUTRALITY.

[Concluded next week.]

FOR THE RADICAL.

"Scribimus scribendi indocti passim."

MESSRS. EDITORS: In the last number of your paper, my attention was directed to a communication signed "J." purporting to be a critique on a chapter selected from my book, recently published in the "Radical."

Whenever a Reviewer manifests a disposition to withhold from public investigation and scrutiny, opinions, whether civil, political or religious, at variance with his own, and by distorted extracts and misquotation, misrepresents the real sentiments of the writer endeavours to turn them into ridicule, no stronger evidence can be offered of selfishness, prejudice and ill nature. And to impugn the motives of an editor for conducting a free, independent and unshackled Press—portrays a spirit not only dogmatical and ungovernable, but verges closely on the tyrannical. It is against such feelings and such principles, I have raised my voice, however feeble, in the work, I have manifested some disposition to submit to the public; a production, which a writer, signing himself "J." has not only prejudged, but refuted and condemned. But before an intelligent community can be dragged into his service, I will proceed to point out the glaring illiberality and injustice exercised by the Reviewer in the article under consideration. From the entire chapter, two sentiments only of the author are selected for the criticism and animadversion of the Reviewer.

The first, is as follows: "When her habitation, her tools and nutriment become vitally extinguished, and enter into a state of physical decomposition, what then becomes of the brain, I profess an utter ignorance, barely observing &c." In commenting upon these words, the writer expresses himself as follows: "I profess no acquaintance with the science of Physiology, but I had been taught to believe that the brain was a material substance like any other part of the human frame, and returned like the rest of the body to its kindred dust. The author if he meant any thing must have alluded to the mind."

Now Mr. Reviewer, if you had felt the smallest disposition to have rendered justice to the author, you would have given your readers his entire meaning. Why did you halt at the word observing, without giving the entire sentence, which was continued as follows: "barely observing, that my own brain has never yet furnished me with an idea sufficiently vivid to conceive of a substance independent of its properties." The reader will bear in mind, that I submitted the proposition, which I endeavored to sustain and illustrate, that the brain was the immediate organ of the mind, or in other words, that there could be no mind without a brain, and were as inseparably connected as the stomach and digestion, or the liver and bile. My sentiment, then, was as follows: barely placing between brackets, such words as were studiously avoided, to prevent repetition, or tautology. "When her (the brain) habitation, her tools and her nutriment become vitally extinguished, and enter into a state of physical decomposition, what then becomes of the brain (the sole and immediate organ of the mind) I profess an utter ignorance, barely observing, that my own brain has never yet furnished me with an idea sufficiently vivid to conceive of a substance (the mind) independent of its properties, (the skull, the blood, the fine external senses, and the nervous system.) If however, the Reviewer can, by any system of Dialectics or ratiocination, prove the mind's independence of physical organization, or in other words, a brain, then I will readily acknowledge, that every proposition contained in the chapter published originated in ignorance and error, and was unworthy of publication or perusal. The other sentiment (it may be so termed) is criticized as follows. After my imagined decapitation, I use the following language. "Abstractedly, the reader might be drawn to the conclusion, that I felt (imagined) myself dead. Far, very far from it. On the contrary, both body and head seemed launched on the broad ocean of metaphysical investigation, (for the body could see the head, and vice versa,) and the inquiry, and from which I cannot now recollect, was agitated—where was my soul?" Now the rea-

der well remembers, that in using the foregoing language, I was simply delineating the freaks, vagaries and phantasms of a capricious and distempered imagination. But our sapient Reviewer takes it all in sober reality, and ridicules it in the following distorted and truly ludicrous strain. "Turning sumersets as he descended, until he finally stamped his toe, brock his neck and abstractedly felt himself dead, ("Far, very far from it") which proved to be a mistake after all, for he had only lost his soul."!! After so brilliant a specimen of literary candour, liberality and justice, ought not our critic to take charge of some Periodical Review, and chasten and dulcify the barbarisms of the age? As regards the wanton invective, the idle declamation and uncalculated vituperation, which precedes the critique and which doubtless the author intended for caustic wit, bitter sarcasm, and pungent satire, it may pass for what it is worth.

"Their proper power to hurt, every creature feels."

Balls aim their horns and asses lift their heels."

By the intelligent reader, ebullitions of that character, are regarded as the necessary concomitants of spleen, misanthropic gloom and moody discontent—infirmities, that in a large majority of instances, spring from jealousy, envy, wounded pride, or disappointed ambition. For the first time, however, I have learned that a laudible ambition to write a book, was construed into a proper theme for ridicule and censure; and with the author, I cannot see why genius and talent cannot be cultivated and maintained in Missouri as well as in any other clime or country. If the literary aspirations of "J." soar no higher than on humble pride to mark and spay his "Berkshire hogs" register their births and ages, be it so, and I will venture to assert that he may "sit under his own vine and figtree," and that no one will incommode him in his swinish operations. But there may be others, stimulated by a loftier and more exalted ambition and who will "follow the bubble Reputation, even in the cannon's mouth." But more consequence has already been bestowed upon the Review than was justified, either by its merits or by my time; for I trust I have business of more importance on hand than to be exposing the frothy and reckless effusions of every pedantic pettifogger, who may put on the garb and assume the prerogative of the critic.

P.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 25th, after the morning business, the Tariff bill was considered, and all the amendments recommended by the committee on finance adopted, with the exception of that for a drawback on coal, which was voted down by a large majority. The duty on cotton bagging was reduced to 31 cents the square yard. The Senate refused to concur in the amendment of the committee on finance to reduce the duty on iron not manufactured, which was left at \$17 per ton, as in the original bill; and on iron made by rolling the duty was reduced to \$25 per ton. The other amendments were agreed to, but the bill was not reported to the Senate. Mr. Evans expressing the hope that it might still be returned to the House by Saturday, and the adjournment take place on Monday, as contemplated.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, stating that they had passed a joint resolution proposing that members of Congress shall not receive compensation during voluntary absence from public duties, and asking for concurrence of the Senate therein.

The resolution was read; and the question being stated shall the bill pass?

Mr. Barrow objected, and called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered; and being taken, resulted—yeas 19, nays 19.

So the Senate refused to order the resolution to a second reading—in effect, it was rejected.

Mr. Barrow moved to reconsider the vote just taken.

Several gentlemen expressed the hope that the motion would prevail.

After some remarks from Mr. Barrow, the question was then taken, and the vote reconsidered, and the resolution was ordered to a second reading.

Several bills from the House were received and referred.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Fillmore called up the fortification bill, by moving for a reconsideration of the vote which laid it on the table. His motion prevailed and the bill passed and sent to the Senate.